United Nations E/2010/L.11

Economic and Social Council

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6 July 2010

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Substantive session of 2010
New York, 28 June-23 July 2010
Agenda items 4, 6 and 8

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265

Draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Morten Wetland (Norway), on the basis of informal consultations

Role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[1] including resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006, and decides that the scope and periodicity of future reports of the Secretary-General should be reviewed in connection with the review by the Assembly of the implementation of resolution 61/16.

[1] A/65/84-E/2010/90.

10-43779 (E) 070710

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United Nations E/2010/L.12

Economic and Social Council

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8 July 2010

Original: English

Substantive session of 2010
New York, 28 June-23 July 2010
Agenda item 6 (a)
Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Mexico: draft resolution

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha, Qatar, from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and all the relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions,[1]

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling further the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[3] and underlining the need for the expeditious implementation and follow-up of the Outcome,

Taking note with appreciation of the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the Fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 23 and 24 March 2010,

[1] General Assembly resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007, 63/208 of 19 December 2008 and 63/239 of 24 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007 and 2008/14 of 24 July 2008.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] Resolution 63/303, annex.

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Also taking note with appreciation of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 18 and 19 March 2010,[4]

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[5] and innovative sources of development finance,[6]

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[7] in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, recalling the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and also recommitting itself to staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, so as to ensure proper and effective follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,

Reaffirming also that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty,

Deeply concerned by the adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, while noting that a number of developing countries have been able to withstand the worst impacts of the crisis on their vulnerable population groups, owing to relatively strong economic conditions at the onset of the crisis,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[8] and of continuing unremitting efforts to build bridges between all relevant stakeholders within the holistic agenda of the financing for development process;

2. *Reiterates* the role played by the United Nations as a focal point for the financing for development follow-up and the need to maintain this role to ensure the continuity and dynamism of the process, while reaffirming the need to further intensify the engagement of all stakeholders, including the United Nations system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization,

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[4] A/65/81-E/2010/83.

[5] E/2010/11.

[6] A/64/189 and Corr.1.

[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

in the follow-up and implementation of the commitments made at Monterrey and Doha;

3. *Welcomes* the process of consultation within the Economic and Social Council and between the President and members of the Bureau of the Council and the management of the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as meetings of the members of the Bureau with members of the executive boards of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the agenda and the format of the special high-level meeting;

4. *Welcomes also* the changed format and timing of special high-level spring meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

5. *Underlines* that coordination and partnership with the Bretton Woods institutions should be improved at all levels in order to enhance policy coherence and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and in that regard, welcomes the participation of the President of the Economic and Social Council in the Development Committee during the 2010 Bretton Woods institutions spring meetings, and encourages that this participation be made a usual practice;

6. *Welcomes* the substantive discussions undertaken during the special high-level spring meeting of the Council, which addressed the different chapters of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration in their integrity with a holistic approach, in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and emphasizes that those discussions are an integral part of the financing for development follow-up process and contribute and feed in the next phases of that process, which include the annual substantive session of the Council as well as the discussions of the Second Committee and the biennial high-level dialogues on financing for development of the General Assembly;

7. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of domestic and international resources, with improved gender-responsive public management and financial regulation, and enabling domestic and international environments are key drivers for development, and that good governance, transparency, sound macroeconomic policy, effective fiscal and customs systems, sustainable debt management mechanisms and enhanced international cooperation on tax matters are necessary conditions for resource mobilization;

8. *Encouraged* by the fact that some donor countries have met or surpassed the official development assistance targets referenced in the Monterrey Consensus, expresses concern regarding the shortfalls in delivering official development assistance and calls on donor countries to fulfil their commitments in that regard, underlining that aid flows to developing countries should be more effective, sustainable, predictable, concessional and conditionality-free, particularly those to the most vulnerable and least developed countries, as well as to adequately support the efforts to tackle the specific development challenges of middle- and low-income countries;

9. *Recognizes* the potential of various voluntary innovative sources of financing to supplement traditional sources of financing, and stresses that those

funds should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and should not burden them unduly;

10. *Calls for* redoubling efforts to reach an early, comprehensive and balanced conclusion of the Doha round of trade talks, and recognizes that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, coupled with scaled-up aid for trade, are key to enabling developing countries to reap the benefits of market access and would contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Notes* that the financial and economic crisis has provided opportunities in terms of willingness to coordinate efforts with the view to addressing the weaknesses of the global financial architecture, including to effectively addressing global economic imbalances and regulatory shortfalls as well as the asymmetry between developing and developed countries in their abilities to derive economic benefits from the global economy;

12. *Acknowledges* the efforts to reform the international financial architecture, and stresses that these efforts should be internationally coordinated and should lead towards the full inclusion of developing and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting;

13. *Notes* the need to maximize the capacity of existing regional mechanisms to complement the international financial system, including in providing financing to developing countries, trade and South-South cooperation;

14. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the global commitments enshrined in the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development are urgent and necessary in support of achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and, in that regard, stresses that the High-level event of the General Assembly, to held in September 2010, will offer a unique opportunity to identify concrete measures required to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Calls for* a successful and ambitious outcome of the High-level event of the General Assembly to be held in September 2010, and reaffirms that mobilizing financial resources for development, at both the domestic and international levels, with an integral and holistic approach, and the effective use of all those resources are central to the global partnership for sustainable development, particularly for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

16. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Financing for Development Trust Fund, which would facilitate the carrying out of the strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up;

17. *Underscores* that the modalities of the financing for development follow-up process should be reviewed, as appropriate, within a time frame to be determined by the General Assembly.

United Nations E/2010/L.13

Economic and Social Council

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9 July 2010

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Substantive session of 2010
New York, 28 June-23 July 2010
Agenda item 4
The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Morten Wetland (Norway), on the basis of informal consultations

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to global public health adopted at the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling also the ministerial declaration[3] adopted at the high-level segment of its 2009 substantive session,

Recalling further its resolutions 2009/28 and 2009/29 of 31 July 2009, adopted at its 2009 coordination segment, as well as other relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the leading role of the World Health Organization as the primary specialized agency for health, including its roles and functions with regard to health policy in accordance with its mandate, and recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the World Health Assembly,

Recognizing also that everyone has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

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[1] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.
[2] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.
[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/64/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. E, para. 56.

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Recognizing further that global public health, including effective and sustainable health systems, is central to achieving all of the Millennium Development Goals and requires a combination of public health policies and other intersectoral actions, including gender equality, education, nutrition, safe drinking water, hygiene, sanitation, sustainable urbanization and rural development,

Recognizing that the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are interlinked, and expressing its concern that progress on achieving some of them is lagging, and reiterating its commitment to continuing to reinvigorate and strengthen the global partnership for development as a vital element for achieving these goals, in particular the health-related goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the theme of the coordination segment: Implementing the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to global public health;[4]

2. *Welcomes* the increasing focus on advancing maternal and child health, in particular newborn health, and recognizes that coordination of strategies between different health services and programmes across the continuum of care, based on the values and principles of primary health care, in particular equity, solidarity, social justice, universal access to services, multisectoral actions, transparency, accountability, community participation and empowerment, enhances maternal and child health, in particular newborn health, and strengthens the overall robustness of health systems;

3. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening health systems and improving coordinated health-care service delivery as they relate to the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Goals 4, 5 and 6, and invites the General Assembly to take this into consideration in the context of the High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, to be held in September 2010, building on the 2009 ministerial declaration;[3]

4. *Takes note* of the Social Protection Floor Initiative of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, led by the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization;

5. *Welcomes* the adoption by the sixty-third World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, and also welcomes its contributions to bilateral, national, regional and international responses to the challenges of health personnel migration and the strengthening of health systems and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Urges* the World Health Organization and other relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to assist countries in adopting multisectoral approaches in relation to health issues, as appropriate, and to support country-led efforts to integrate health into national sectoral policies in such areas as agriculture, the environment, transport, trade, taxation, education, gender equality, social planning and development, urban planning, mass media and food and pharmaceutical production;

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[4] E/2010/85.

7. *Requests* relevant entities of the United Nations system to support efforts by Member States to strengthen health systems in delivering equitable health outcomes, including through the promotion of:

(a) Additional and/or sustained investments to strengthen health infrastructure, training and retention policies for a skilled workforce, the procurement and distribution of medicines, vaccines, medical products and technologies, service delivery and information systems, especially at the primary-health-care level;

(b) An enabling environment for the achievement of universal access to health and health-care services based on equitable and sustainable systems of financing, and extended social protection, in particular for the poor and people in vulnerable situations, with adequate attention paid to preventive health and health-care services;

(c) Improved governance and high-quality leadership, including at the local and community levels;

(d) Fiscal and administrative devolution, as appropriate, in order to improve governance, performance and accountability in the health sector;

(e) Decent work, including decent working conditions for health workers, which are essential in order to improve the quality of and access to health services;

(f) Appropriate incentive policies for the training, recruitment and retention of health workers in order to increase universal access to health services, including in remote and rural areas, avert a global shortage and an imbalance in the distribution of health workers, in particular a shortage of such workers in Africa, stressing the challenges facing developing countries in this regard;

(g) Strengthened epidemiological surveillance and health information management systems and coordinated communication in order to increase health emergency preparedness;

(h) A strengthened role for civil society and the private sector in national processes and integrated delivery systems, where appropriate, in order to further escalate efforts;

(i) The strengthened sharing of experience, best practices and lessons learned among Member States, at the regional, intraregional and subregional levels, on policy options, strategies and initiatives in support of public health;

(j) Improved coordination of international cooperation efforts at the country level with national Governments, through such initiatives as the International Health Partnership, designed to provide a framework within which development partners can mobilize more effectively behind robust, more cost-effective and inclusive national health plans, and more flexible and predictable resources;

8. *Invites* the United Nations system to place gender equality at the centre of the response to global health goals with a view to increasing the impact of health policies and maximizing the quality of services, in particular for the poor and people living in vulnerable situations;

9. *Reaffirms* that gender equality and the empowerment of women cannot be achieved without promoting and protecting the right of women to enjoy the

highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and encourages the United Nations system to assist Member States in meeting their commitments in this regard, including the commitments relating to sexual and reproductive health, and in promoting and protecting all human rights in this context, and to promote universal access to reproductive health, including integrating family planning, sexual health and health-care services in national strategies and programmes;

10. *Invites* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to make special efforts to invest in family planning and maternal and child health, in particular newborn health, building on ongoing efforts of the relevant United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including the 2009 Global Consensus on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, and the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund;

11. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue coordinated action to respond to communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, as prioritized by the Millennium Development Goals, including through the Secretariat and co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, as well as to increase action to respond to those diseases, which contribute significantly to child mortality;

12. *Encourages* all relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to join in the fight against non-communicable diseases, which threaten socio-economic development and present overwhelming challenges to national health systems, including through the World Health Organization Global Non-communicable Disease Network (NCDnet), and to promote coordinated United Nations system-wide support for low- and middle-income countries in combating those diseases;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support strategies to address the impact that working conditions can have on health status, health equity and general well-being and to improve employment and working conditions at the global, national and local levels, in particular to reduce exposure to work-related physical and psychosocial hazards, in order to help to reduce the negative health effects of the environment in which people work;

14. *Invites* the United Nations system to support and participate in, as appropriate, the activities being envisaged for the implementation of the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/255;

15. *Encourages* the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as appropriate within their respective mandates, to further develop and draw maximum benefit from partnerships with a wide range of relevant actors, including the private sector and civil society, and to continue to foster relations with global health partnerships, such as the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the GAVI Alliance and the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, in order to gain from the capacity of those partnerships to mobilize different players;

16. *Calls upon* United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies as appropriate, to intensify their efforts to eliminate hunger and to secure food for all, and reaffirms their need for assured and sustained funding and increased investments to expand and enhance their efforts dedicated to fighting hunger and malnutrition;

17. *Calls upon* the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to continue to support middle- and low-income countries affected by specific challenges in their fight against HIV/AIDS and to continue the review and optimization of the division of labour among agencies regarding technical cooperation at the country level in order to prevent overlap and thereby promote a more effective response to HIV/AIDS;

18. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support efforts to fulfil existing official development assistance commitments, including with regard to the health sector, and highlights the need for Member States to ensure that sufficient and increasing equitable domestic resources are programmed for the health sector to achieve better health outcomes;

19. *Welcomes* the various initiatives taken by the international community in support of efforts regarding global public health, and calls upon the United Nations to build on those efforts to promote global public health;

20. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the health of women and children, including with regard to a joint action plan;

21. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to develop a health systems funding platform by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the GAVI Alliance and the World Bank, with facilitation from the World Health Organization, and encourages partnerships with Member States, the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the utilization of the platform;

22. *Encourages* the efforts of the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization to implement the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property, endorsed by the sixty-second World Health Assembly;

23. *Urges* the United Nations system, in particular the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Health Organization, to support the efforts made by Member States to build national capacity to ensure compliance with their obligations and their right to utilize, to the full, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement),[5] the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health[6] and the decision of the World Trade Organization

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[5] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[6] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health;[7]

24. *Stresses* the need for international cooperation and assistance, in particular external funding, to be more sustainable and predictable, better aligned with national priorities and channelled to recipient countries in ways that strengthen national health systems, underlines the importance of improving the effectiveness of aid, and calls upon the United Nations system to provide support in this regard;

25. *Encourages* the United Nations system to explore new, voluntary and innovative financing models in the health sector as supplementary to, and not a substitute for, traditional sources of finance, and takes into consideration the work and recommendations of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development, as well as the findings of the High-level Task Force on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems.

[7] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540 and Corr.1. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

United Nations E/2010/L.14

Economic and Social Council

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9 July 2010

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New York, 28 June-23 July 2010
Agenda item 7 (g)
Coordination, programme and other questions: tobacco or health

Yemen:* draft resolution

Tobacco use and maternal and child health

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control,[1] emphasizing the need for a multisectoral and inter-agency response to the tobacco epidemic at the country and international levels,

Considering the serious consequences of tobacco consumption on maternal and child health, and health in general,

Recalling the similarly serious consequences of exposure to tobacco smoke on maternal and child health, and its impact on child mortality,

Recalling also the Preamble of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,[2] recognizing the increase in tobacco use among women and young girls and recognizing also the devastating impact of exposure to tobacco smoke,

Acknowledging the effectiveness of tobacco control measures for the improvement of health,

Emphasizing the importance of protecting the well-being of women and children,

1. *Urges* Member States to consider, in their development cooperation programmes, the importance of tobacco control in improving maternal and child health;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] E/2010/55 and Corr.1.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

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2. *Calls upon* Member States to include tobacco control in their efforts towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 4 on reducing child mortality and Goal 5 on improving maternal health;

3. *Calls upon* all relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to work together to reduce tobacco use among women, in particular among women of reproductive age, and the men living with them;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Health Organization and the Chair of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, to convene a meeting of the Task Force to discuss strengthening the multisectoral and inter-agency response to the global tobacco epidemic.

United Nations E/2010/L.15

Economic and Social Council

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13 July 2010

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New York, 28 June-23 July 2010
Agenda item 5
Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Chile: draft resolution

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance and the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters to promote and fully respect these principles,

Welcoming the decision of the Council to consider the theme "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian assistance" at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2010,

Welcoming also the decision of the Council to hold panels on "Humanitarian assistance operations in highly hazardous or insecure and unsafe environments" and "Strengthening preparedness for humanitarian emergencies and the coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance, in particular addressing the humanitarian needs of the affected populations and the factors that increase susceptibility to humanitarian emergencies", and to hold an informal event on "From relief to recovery: lessons learned from the experience of Haiti",

Expressing grave concern at the increase in the number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those associated with natural hazards and complex emergencies, at the increased impact of natural disasters and at the displacement resulting from humanitarian emergencies,

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Reiterating the need to mainstream a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance in a comprehensive and consistent manner,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing challenges facing Member States and the United Nations humanitarian response capacity posed by the consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, and by the global food crisis and continuing food insecurity,

Acknowledging that the current financial and economic crisis has the potential to increase the need for resources for humanitarian assistance in developing countries,

Condemning the increasing number of attacks and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, assets and supplies, and expressing deep concern about the negative implications of such attacks for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Noting with grave concern that violence, including gender-based violence, including sexual violence, and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in many emergency situations,

Recognizing that building and strengthening national and local preparedness, prevention, resilience, mitigation and response capacity is critical to a more predictable and effective response,

Recognizing also the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation and development, and reaffirming that in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development and that emergency measures should be seen as a step towards sustainable development,

Noting the contribution, as appropriate, of relevant regional and subregional organizations in the provision of humanitarian assistance within their region upon the request of the affected State,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;[1]

2. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should make efforts to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries, and encourages the international community to support efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening their capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters;

3. *Urges* Member States to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action,[2] in particular priority 5 thereof, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United

[1] A/65/82-E/2010/88.

[2] Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2).

Nations entities, including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, to give increased priority to supporting national and local efforts in this regard;

4. *Encourages* Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance, and also encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships, based on recognition of their important role in providing humanitarian assistance;

5. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken at the regional and national levels in relation to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance adopted at the Thirtieth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 November 2007, and encourages Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations to take further steps to strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account, as appropriate, these Guidelines;

6. *Encourages* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected State, with a view to planning and delivering emergency humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as sustainable rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts;

7. *Also encourages* efforts to provide education in humanitarian emergencies, including in order to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development;

8. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue his/her efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance, and urges relevant United Nations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, as well as other humanitarian and relevant development actors, including civil society, to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to enhance the coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency of humanitarian assistance;

9. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;

10. *Welcomes* the continued efforts to strengthen the humanitarian response capacity to provide a timely, predictable, coordinated and accountable response to humanitarian needs, and requests the Secretary-General to continue efforts in this regard, in consultation with Member States, including by strengthening support to United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators and improving their identification,

selection, training and by improving coordination mechanisms for the provision of humanitarian assistance at the field level;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations to strengthen further its ability to recruit and deploy staff quickly and flexibly and to procure emergency relief material rapidly and cost-effectively in order to support Governments and United Nations country teams in the coordination and provision of international humanitarian assistance;

12. *Urges* all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to fully commit to and duly respect the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182, including the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality as well as the principle of independence, as adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 58/114 of 17 December 2003;

13. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow humanitarian personnel to perform efficiently their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

14. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

15. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[3] in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[4] in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in this regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

16. *Recognizes* the benefits to the effectiveness of the humanitarian response of the engagement of and coordination with relevant humanitarian actors, and encourages the United Nations to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen partnerships at the global level with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations and other participants of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

17. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, premises, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies operating within their borders and in other territories under their effective control, recognizes the need for appropriate collaboration between humanitarian actors and relevant authorities of the affected State in matters related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and urges Member States to ensure that

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[4] Ibid., vol. 75, No. 973.

perpetrators of crimes committed on their territory or on other territories under their effective control against humanitarian personnel do not operate with impunity and are brought to justice as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

18. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, takes note of the *2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*[5] and encourages relevant entities to continue research on the humanitarian implications;

19. *Emphasizes* the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance and, in situations in which military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, reaffirms the need for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles;

20. *Requests* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to ensure that all aspects of humanitarian response address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys, taking into consideration age and disability, including through improved collection, analysis and reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated data, taking into account, inter alia, the information provided by States;

21. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services to victims of such violence, and also calls for a more effective response in this regard;

22. *Notes* that the current global financial and economic crisis could potentially affect the ability of developing countries to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and stresses the need to take measures to ensure adequate resources for international cooperation in the provision of humanitarian assistance;

23. *Encourages* Member States, the private sector, civil society and other relevant entities to make contributions and to consider increasing and diversifying their contributions to humanitarian funding mechanisms, including consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, as a means of ensuring flexible, predictable, timely, needs-based and, where possible, multi-year, non-earmarked and additional resources to meet global humanitarian challenges, encourages donors to adhere to the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship,[6] and reiterates that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

24. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for

[5] United Nations, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (Geneva, 2009).

[6] A/58/99-E/2003/94, annex II.

humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of, and make further progress towards, common humanitarian needs assessments, to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by these organizations;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

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Economic and Social Council

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Agenda item 14 (g)
Social and human rights questions: human rights

Programme budget implications of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

I. Introduction

1. In the report on its forty-second and forty-third sessions,[1] the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended a decision for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

2. At the forty-third session of the Committee the Secretariat did not have the opportunity to submit a statement of the programme budget implications of the decision recommended by the Committee for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with rule 23 of the Committee's rules of procedure. Therefore, in the present report, and in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council, the Council's attention is drawn to the programme budget implications of the decision recommended by the Committee in its report.[2]

II. Draft decision of the Committee

3. Under the terms of the draft decision of the Committee,[2] the Economic and Social Council, concerned that existing arrangements for the meetings of the Committee no longer permit it to fully discharge its responsibilities under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Council

[1] E/2010/22.
[2] Ibid., chap. I, para. 4.

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resolution 1985/17 in an efficient and timely manner, and noting that the present backlog in its consideration of the reports of State parties could be effectively dealt with through additional sessions, would approve the convening of an additional session of the Committee, followed by meetings of the pre-sessional working groups of one week's duration, in Geneva, in both 2011 and 2012.

III. Activities by which the proposed decision would be carried out

4. At its forty-third session in November 2009, the Committee on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights reiterated its concern over the persistent backlog of reports awaiting consideration (an average of approximately 35 reports). In light of the fact that the Committee only meets twice a year, it felt severely constrained in its efforts to reduce the backlog and thus to consider the periodic reports of State parties in a timely manner. In order to reduce the persistent backlog of reports of the Committee, it is estimated that one additional session per year should be held during the period 2011-2012. The additional session would include three weeks (15 working days) for each session followed by one week (5 working days) for the meetings of each pre-sessional working group in 2011 and 2012.

5. The additional sessions in 2011 and 2012 would allow the Committee to consider approximately six additional reports per year, and thus to increase the number of reports considered annually by 25 per cent, which would alleviate a further growth of the current backlog and allow the Committee to consider reports in a timely manner.

6. The above activities fall under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, section 23, Human rights, and section 28E, Administration, Geneva, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

7. Should the Economic and Social Council adopt the draft decision recommended by the Committee the additional sessions of the Committee would require interpretation services in all official languages, as well as summary records for all the additional sessions. Each additional session would require an additional 930 pages of pre-session documentation, 150 pages of in-session documentation and 120 pages of post-session documentation in all six official languages per year.

8. In addition to the conference-servicing activities referred to in paragraph 7 above, provision would also have to be made for the travel and per-diem costs for the members of the Committee as follows: (a) additional session (15 working days per year for 18 members); and (b) additional meetings of the pre-sessional working group (5 working days per year for five members).

9. It is also anticipated that additional staffing requirements would arise in order to provide the Committee with the necessary support, including research, analysis of the reports of States parties, drafting of documents required for the session and assistance during the session. The workload for the additional tasks is estimated at 220 working days per year, for which an additional professional staff (P-3 level) for 12 work months for 2011 and 2012 would be required.

10. The additional requirements are enumerated in the table following paragraph 11 below. Since these requirements are new and are not included in the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, additional appropriations would be

required for 2011 in the current biennium. Requirements related to 2012 will be taken into consideration in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

IV. Additional requirements for the biennia 2010-2011 and 2012-2013

11. Should the Economic and Social Council adopt the draft decision, the additional requirements for travel, daily subsistence allowance, terminal expenses, staff costs and conference servicing costs, at full cost, are estimated at $2,490,100 for 2011 and $2,490,100 for 2012, as described in the table below.

Additional requirements

(United States dollars)

	2011	*2012*	*Total cost for 2011 and 2012*
Section 23 **Human rights**			
Staff cost of 1 P-3	181 600[a]	181 600	363 200
One additional session cost (travel and daily subsistence allowance)	250 900	250 900	501 800
Section 2 **General Assembly and Economic and Social affairs and conference management**			
Meeting servicing, interpretation and documentation	2 043 900	2 043 900	4 087 800
Section 28 E **Administration, Geneva**	13 700	13 700	27 400
Section 36 **Staff assessment**	21 200	21 200	42 400
Income section 1 **Income from staff assessment**	(21 200)	(21 200)	(42 400)
Total	**2 490 100**	**2 490 100**	**4 980 200**

[a] Proposed for absorption in 2011.

V. Potential for absorption during the biennium 2010-2011 and estimated requirements for the biennium 2012-2013

12. There are no provisions in the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 to finance the additional requirements for travel of the members of the Committee or support staff nor for the related conference-servicing for the additional session to be held in 2011. It is proposed that the estimated requirements of $181,600 required for an additional professional staff (P-3 level), under general temporary assistance, under section 23, Human rights, as well as requirements of $21,200 under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under Income section 1, Income from staff assessment, be met from within available resources

approved for the biennium 2010-2011. Therefore, the remainder of the additional resources, estimated at a total amount of $2,308,500, to be sought from the General Assembly under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 relate to the following: (a) section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, for conference services ($2,043,900); (b) section 23, Human rights, for travel of members of the Committee ($250,900); and (c) section 28E, Administration, Geneva ($13,700).

13. For the biennium 2012-2013, the estimated net requirements of $2,490,100, including $2,043,900 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management; $432,500 under section 23, Human rights; $13,700 under section 28E, Administration, Geneva; and $21,200 under section 36, staff assessment, to be offset by equivalent amount under Income section 1, Income from staff assessment, will be addressed in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

14. Consequently, should the Council adopt the draft decision, an additional appropriation in the total amount of $2,308,500 would be required under sections 2 ($2,043,900), 23 ($250,900) and 28E ($13,700) over and above the resources approved for the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

VI. Contingency fund

15. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under that procedure, if additional expenditure are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned would be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities would have to be deferred to a later biennium.

16. It is not possible at this stage to identify activities under sections 2, 23 and 28E of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 that could be curtailed, deferred, terminated or modified in order to meet the remainder of the net additional requirement of $2,308,500. From a preliminary review, the Secretariat believes that it is possible that the estimated amount of $181,600 for the support staff required for the Committee could be absorbed within the approved appropriation of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011. Although absorption is not foreseen at this time, the Secretariat will seek, over the coming months, to identify areas from which further resources can be redeployed to meet the requirements for the Committee in the biennium 2010-2011 and will inform the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session of how to meet the remainder of the additional requirements in the context of the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010.

VII. Conclusion

17. **Should the Economic and Social Council adopt the draft decision contained in the report of the Committee on its forty-second and forty-third sessions,[2] additional resources totalling $2,308,500 would be required, under the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, as enumerated in paragraph 13 above. The requirements for the biennium 2012-2013 in the total amount of $2,490,100 enumerated in the table above will be addressed in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.**

United Nations E/2010/L.17

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New York, 9-13 July 2010
Agenda item 3 (b)
Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova), on the basis of informal consultations

Renaming of the title of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services

The Economic and Social Council recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

Recalling its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, in which it decided that the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund shall be transformed into Executive Boards,

Recalling also decisions 2008/35 and 2010/7 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling further its decision 48/501 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided that the United Nations Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity,

Reaffirming the mandate of the United Nations Office for Project Services, in the context of coherence and the furtherance of United Nations objectives, to act as a service provider to the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, international and regional financial institutions, intergovernmental organizations, donor and recipient Governments and non-governmental organizations,

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Reaffirming also the role of the United Nations Office for Project Services as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities,

Recognizing the potential for value-adding contributions that the United Nations Office for Project Services can make in providing efficient, cost-effective services to development partners in the areas of project management, human resources, financial management and common/shared services,

1. *Welcomes* the current practice of a separate segment for the United Nations Office for Project Services during sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and notes the desire of Member States to change the name of the Executive Board to include the United Nations Office for Project Services in its title;

2. *Decides* that the name of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund is to be changed to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services;

3. *Also decides* that the functions of the Executive Board as set forth in General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993 apply mutatis mutandis to the United Nations Office for Project Services."